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THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910.

THE FINISHED RAILROAD BILL.

The last amendments to the Federal railroad bill have been made and the final passage of the bill is in sight. After several days of conference, Mr. Mann led the House conferees in a successful revolt against the domination of Senators Elkins and Aldrich and won some substantial victories for his House. The conference bill, accepted by the majority of both committees, has been introduced in the Senate, and will probably be approved to-day. It will then go to the House and by the first of next week should be ready for the President's signature. As this is assured, the bill will, probably be in force, as it stands to-day, within about ten weeks.

The finished bill is very different from the measure which President Taft suggested to Congress in a special message during the early days of the session. It is a far less stringent law in many respects, and is much less sweeping in its provisions. It does not provide for Federal incorporation, as Mr. Taft proposed, and its provisions for the regulation of rates are surrounded with much more room for maneuver than in the first draft of the bill. It is, in some respects, less a Federal measure than it was; but in other respects it places rate regulation more completely in the hands of the Federal Government than ever before.

Only a bitter partisan will fail to see that there are good features in the bill, despite its Republican parentage. If it operates at all, and if its machinery be not too ponderous to be in any wise effective, it should certainly expedite the settlement of rate disputes. For example, if a railroad announce new freight tariffs, the Interstate Commerce Commission can at once investigate the justice of any increases proposed by the railroad. If the Commission think the rates are unfair, it can at once suspend them for a period of ten months. In the meantime, a test of the rates can be made in the Court of Commerce and an adjustment made by order of the court. This will obviously do away with the almost interminable delays that attend rate hearings under the present law, though the method of procedure in such hearings is so unfair to the railroads that they will lose as much as they will gain by having their new rates promptly passed on.

Then, again, if Federal regulation of railroads were desirable on principle, the safeguards which the new bill throws about the issue of stock might be a benefit to trade. The bill does not require the consent of the Federal Government to the issue of new stock, and it does not contain the original pooling provision, but it gives the President power to investigate new stock issues and places power in the hands of Congress to regulate such issues upon report of the President. This, we think, would be a wise restriction of law, if it were ever wise for the Government thus to interfere in business.

These are the two best features of the bill, though neither of them is unmix with evil. Allowing everything possible for every possible good feature of the bill, and putting aside some of its features as neither good nor bad, since they have not been tested by time, there is enough evil in the bill to condemn it in theory and in practice.

There are at least three great objections to the bill. In the first place, the Court of Commerce, established by the bill, is an anomalous body, organized contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. In this "Court," as it is called, all rate disputes will be heard and all rate decisions will be reached. There will be no other business before the Court, and there will be nothing to prevent its members from becoming most proficient in their judgment of rate questions. This much is admitted. Yet in this Court, procedure is to be regulated by the Department of Justice and the Attorney-General is to act as prosecuting officer. If the Attorney-General want to prosecute a railroad, the Court must hear his complaint and must try the case on its merits; but if the Attorney-General decline, for any reason, to prosecute a railroad, the Court has no way of reaching offending companies or of correcting unjust rates. In other words, we have a form of a Court, in which there are judges, but in which an Executive Officer, the Attorney-General, has the power to dictate to the Court what cases it shall hear and what cases it shall not hear. In the future, an astute Attorney-General acting under the orders of a political President, might use this Court to punish those whom he desired to punish and to exempt those whom he desired to exempt. Such a thing is utterly contrary to every principle of the American system of government.

The second objection to the bill is not less weighty. In the bill Congress declares interstate terminals, railroad shipping wharves, interstate steamship companies, telegraph lines, telephone lines and interstate trolley lines to be corporations subject to all the provisions of the bill. This in itself is a revolution, the significance of which has not yet been appreciated, and it is a revolution which can but work to the disadvantage of the States. It will inevitably mean a decrease in the power of control which the States can exercise over these companies and a corresponding increase in the power of the Federal Government. This change, it is hardly necessary to add, will be but another step, and a long step, towards warping the Constitution and changing the spirit of the Government.

The third and last great objection to the bill strikes at the very root of the whole matter. The bill is a bad one because any Federal bill attempting to regulate corporations by statute law is a bad bill. We have carried regulation too far in this country; we have piled statute on statute, we have placed cog in cog, we have laid restriction upon restriction, until we have a body of corporation law which is unwieldy, useless and all but inoperative. In this case, we have gone even further and have made a law which may have been intended to operate successfully but which cannot and will not, from its very mass, accomplish any permanent good. The end of the whole problem of rate regulation is to maintain every man's rights to his property and to prevent conspiracies in restraint of trade. This can be accomplished and accomplished effectually by the common law of conspiracy and in any court of equity, without the intervention of a law which throttles by its complications and fails by its infinite balancing of parts.

The railroad bill will receive the approval of the President, and it will be put in operation, but we believe it is the last measure of its kind that a sane people will ever permit to pass. An inevitable reaction will occur and a return to common sense regulation cannot be far distant.

ONE OF PINCHOT'S PLANKS.
 According to the man who introduced Pinchot at the convention in St. Paul last week, there is a new political party in this country, of which Pinchot and Garfield are charter members. The Hartford Courant, which has been growing madder every day since it quit eating meat, wants to know why Glavis and Kerby have been left out of the preliminary organization, but as long as they live, Pinchot and Garfield will be "like one that on a lonesome road Both walk in fear and dread, And having once turned round walks on."

And turns no more his head,
 Because he knows a fearful deed
 Doth loom behind him tread."
 Some Kerby, solicitor for his country's welfare. It is an interesting situation. No political party which is not entirely sure of the good faith of its members, the one of the other, can hope to make much progress in firing the popular heart.

One of the points made by Mr. Pinchot in his address was that "the whole nation is in favor of protecting the coal and other natural resources in Alaska, yet they are still in grave danger of being absorbed by the special interests." That is true and very well put; but what will it profit the nation if these natural resources are not developed? And who is going to develop them? Alaska was acquired by the United States from Russia by purchase for the sum of \$7,200,000.

That was in 1867, forty-three years ago. Its natural resources were not touched for twenty-two years, and since that time little individual effort has been made to turn the water-powers to practical account and to develop the coal deposits. The first requisite in opening a new country is capital, and without the "special interests," which are really responsible for Pinchot himself and all his brood of politicians, the development of Alaska will be very slow. If, indeed, it shall ever count for very much to this nation. Of course, the natural resources of Alaska should be safely guarded by the Government at Washington, but the old story of the man who hid his talent in a napkin is worth reflection. Coal that is not mined never warms any hearth, and unharvested water-power never turns a wheel.

THE MINERS' GOOD EXAMPLE.
 The American people have not forgotten the great coal strike of 1902. For weeks the country was uneasy; our coal supply was endangered; a hundred industries were threatened with a tie-up; the timorous were dreading that the much-discussed great clash between capital and labor was about to be precipitated. Finally, the strike was settled; anthracite coal-hoppers were soon rumbling as of old on the Pennsylvania railroads; peace was restored; the miners were forgotten.

The strikers have not forgotten the lesson they learned, and are availing themselves of the machinery which was provided in 1902 to prevent further labor troubles. They have found the way to industrial peace and are following it. The Board of Conciliation, which was established for the settlement of labor disputes after the great strike, has frequently been called upon by the miners and has proved a perfect God-send to them. They are enthusiastic in their praise of the Board, and say that it has saved them millions of dollars and has undoubtedly been of equal value to the mine-owners.

Quite recently, according to Financial America, the miners have shown their high regard for the Board and their respect for the principle it represents. A number of miners working for the Pennsylvania Coal Company, but not members of the United Mine Workers of America, declared interstate terminals, railroad shipping wharves, interstate steamship companies, telegraph lines, telephone lines and interstate trolley lines to be corporations subject to all the provisions of the bill. This in itself is a revolution, the significance of which has not yet been appreciated, and it is a revolution which can but work to the disadvantage of the States. It will inevitably mean a decrease in the power of control which the States can exercise over these companies and a corresponding increase in the power of the Federal Government. This change, it is hardly necessary to add, will be but another step, and a long step, towards warping the Constitution and changing the spirit of the Government.

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came discontented and struck. There was danger for the moment that the strike might spread and that the union might be involved; but the wise leaders of the United Mine Workers made a temporary peace between the strikers and the mine owners, prevailed on them to settle their differences through the Board of Conciliation, and actually turned away union men from the collieries who came to take the place of the non-union strikers. The miners wanted peace and they got it. This is a splendid example to labor all over the country, because it points the way to the maintenance of the rights of labor and the rights of capital, and because it shows how labor difficulties that cost millions and seldom make a dollar for any one concerned can be prevented. There never was a labor question that could not have been settled by arbitration, and there never will be one that cannot be settled in this way—if both sides will be just and honest.

IN THE ACADEMIC GROVES.
 This is Commencement Week at Hampden-Sidney College, because it is the closing week of the college year. The teachers and housekeepers will cease from their labors for a brief space and the young men who have finished their studies will begin actual work; at least, that is the theory on which this scheme of the collegian's life is worked. If the young men were young women, we should say, "Where the brook and river meet, womanhood and childhood meet," or words to that effect; but they are not. It would not be possible for any one who saw them to imagine them in petticoats, although the scholar's gown, except when they were trying to cross damp places and then in saving their skirts they discovered their feet, which, except possibly at the University of Chicago, would immediately identify them. Besides, there is not a mollycoddle among them, certainly not among the Philanthropies, a name hardly less significant, although far from as melodious, as the other name ever dear to some other generous youth of another institution of equal piety, if not of quite so many honorable years, Philomatheans. It was all very fine.

Hampden-Sidney College is situated away out in the woods, and such woods as would delight the soul of Pinchot, and near to water courses which Ballinger would immediately want to farm out to the Guggenheims, Speaking of the Guggenheims, the Carnegies, and to the Rockefellers through the mouth of the General Education Board, we would say in this aside that there is no place where they could put some of their money with better advantage to the cause of liberal learning than down there in the woods; woods which have been made memorial by the generous spirit trained to high thoughts and noble purpose under their protecting shade; woods where one would look for the companionship of the scholars of the ages; woods where Virgil might have written his Aeneid, and Horace strummed his odes, and Homer might have written out of the lives of the men here taught, and the sufferings of their people another and a greater Iliad.

Established six months before the Declaration of Independence was written and more than thirteen years before the American Constitution was adopted, for more than a century and a half this school of the patriot and the prophet has withstood the wreck of fortunes and the changes of circumstance with its face ever to the rising sun. Named for John Hampden and Alcorn Sidney, two of the most illustrious champions of English liberty, it has ever stood for what was best in human thought and purpose. More than four hundred of the young men taught here have devoted themselves to educational work. Twenty-seven college and university presidents and one hundred professors in like institutions were trained at Hampden-Sidney. Five times have the sons of this school answered to the call of their country, and thrice have its students marched in a body to the front of battle. In the War for Southern Independence, 537 men of Hampden-Sidney went into the Confederate armies, or a larger number than the total number of its matriculates during the fourteen years immediately preceding hostilities, and in the soil of Virginia eighty-three of the sons of Hampden-Sidney, having sacrificed their lives for principle, sanctify this soil with their sacred dust.

Madison was taught at this school and was for twenty-seven years a member of its Board of Trustees. The Governors of six States were educated here, the courts of Europe have been brightened by the culture and character of ambassadors and ministers trained in the academic groves of this college, and wherever they have gone and whatever profession or calling they have followed, they have reflected honor upon their alma mater and have done good service for the State.

Hampden-Sidney is a denominational institution in the sense that it is under the protection of the Presbyterian Church. It is not sectarian in any sense, however, in proof of which its friends point with pride to the fact that it has enriched the ministry of five of the denominations, including the Episcopal Church, to which it has contributed three bishops. It is asserted that this college has sent a larger proportion of its graduates into the ministry than any other college in America. We do not think that religion is to be despised, and any school which will improve the method of preaching, which educates the man in the pulpit to say something worth while, deserves the support of all classes of the community, which brings us back to the point of reminding the Guggenheims that we know a good place for them to drop a few hundred thousand dollars of their money.

Hampden-Sidney is more like Due West than any other place we have ever seen. The other day there was a band there from Richmond and it played "Listen to the Mocking Bird," and "My Old Kentucky Home," and "Massa's in de Cold, Cold Ground," and "Dixie," just as aforetime under other skies and beneath other ancestral oaks. The boys looked the same, and the girls pretended to be awfully interested in the "exercises" and wondered how they could bear the separation, and the people from all the country roundabout came in to hear the "speaking," and the meal in the barrel and the oil in the cruse did not fail, and there was a welcome for every comer. It was all so natural and unaffected and sincere.

Early morning at Hampden-Sidney: The tinkle of cow-bells, the distant cry of hounds on the trail of some affrighted little creature of the underbrush, the caw-caw of a crow across the fields, the awakening of chattering in the poultry yard, the singling of the cat-bird in the honeysuckle vines down in the garden, the steady patter of the rain upon the roof, dripping upon the grateful leaves below, the magnificent trees standing sure and steadfast amid the encircling gloom of a foggy day after a sorrowful night of weeping rain.

NEARING A CURE.
 Scientists all over the world believe that we are nearing the discovery of a cure for cancer. Experiments which have been in progress for years and which have heretofore yielded no positive results are now promising well. And pathologists both in Germany and in America feel that we are almost at the breaking of day so far as this baffling disease is concerned.

It would appear that the medical men are returning to theories which were abandoned a few years ago. While they are still in the dark as to the cause of cancer, they are apparently ready to admit, in face of the rapid progress of cancer during recent years, that the embryonic cell theory no longer holds good. In abandoning this, they have gained much of the hope that is now inspiring them to fresh efforts.

Sticker, Ehrlich, Ross, McAlister and Flexner are at work on the problem, and all are now much interested in a cure reported by Hodenpyl. This surgeon merely put into practice what American physicians had discovered from experiments with white rats. They found that the blood from a rat which had cured itself of cancer, if infused into another rat, suffering with the same disease, would bring about a cure, and they concluded that there must be, in the blood of the rat which had been spontaneously cured, something that gave him immunity. Hodenpyl was fortunate enough to discover one of the fifteen recorded cases of spontaneous cure of cancer in man, and he transfused peritoneal fluid from this person to a person suffering with a very malignant form of the disease. The result was a cure.

It will be very difficult to find persons who have been cured of the disease and will give their blood to others, and it will be still more difficult to get peritoneal fluid in the circumstances, but it is not unlikely that persons who have been cured after a partial operation for cancer may have this same immunity and may, therefore, be able to immunise others. Let us hope that this is the case, and that the next few years will see the fulfillment of all that the scientists hope—the conquest of cancer and happiness to millions of sufferers.

A MONUMENT TO A REAL HERO.
 Near Nixonton, at Hall's Creek, at half-past 2 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, in the presence of citizens gathered together from all sections of Pasquotank County and Eastern Carolina and a number of distinguished visitors, a tablet was unveiled by the Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution in commemoration of the meeting of the First Albemarle Assembly, February 6, 1655. The exercises took place in Hall's Creek Church—presumably it is a church, and not a meeting-house, though we are not quite certain about it, as the brother who made the welcoming address is referred to as "pastor," and not as "rector." The opening prayer was made by the chaplain of the Edenton Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution, Bishop Chesire, having wired his regrets last evening that he could not be present.

After the large audience had joined heartily in singing "Carolina, Carolina, Heaven's Blessings Attend Her," etc., in a few well chosen and pleasing remarks Rev. Charles F. Smith, chaplain of the Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter, introduced the speaker of the day, Judge Robert W. Winston, whose address was a masterpiece of eloquence and polished diction and was replete with valuable historical facts relating to the early history of Pasquotank County and Eastern Carolina. The National Hymn, beginning, "My country, 'tis of thee," was sung, Dr. Drane, chaplain of the Edenton Chapter of Sons, pronounced the benediction, and the audience "adjourned to the grave, where, beside the stump of an old oak tree, under which, 245 years ago, there met those pioneer lawmakers of the State, stood the handsome granite tablet, erected by the Daughters of the Revolution, gloriously draped in the Stars and Stripes and the flag of North Carolina." Four beautiful little girls, dressed in white, with streamers of the Continental colors floating from their shoulders, pulled the buff and blue ribbons away, and the tablet was thus unveiled, cheer upon cheer greeting the beautiful and impressive scene, and the congregation burst forth spontaneously into a patriotic song. Doubtless it was about Virginia.

We are pained to note that none of the Mecklenburg "Descendants" was present, the occasion being too much like the real thing to justify their attendance. We "disremember" exactly what was done at this first assembly, but it appears to have been held under an oak tree, and there was something significant in that. That it was held there does not appear to be any doubt, and we congratulate the Daughters of the Sir Walter Raleigh Chapter on the completion of their patriotic labors and the brilliant success of the occasion. It was so unlike some of the things that are done up in Mecklenburg county. There is no question that Sir Walter was in that part of "Carolina, Carolina, Heaven's Blessings Attend Her," etc., and it is well that we should set up memorial stones wherever anything was done that was worth doing.

We do not take care of our past; we make history, but do not write it. Too much praise cannot be given to those who try to preserve the landmarks of our civilization, who build monuments here and there to mark the places where some great event occurred or where some distinguished or notorious man was born; but the monument-builders should remember that something actually happened where the marbles and bronzes are placed, and that a great man could not have been born at two places at the same time. There is Andy Jackson, for instance, who was born in South Carolina, even though the perfidious hand of D. A. Tompkins, aided and abetted by some patriotic women of Charlotte, has put up a bronze tablet to mark the spot in North Carolina, and that, too, at a place where Andy Jackson never even hunted the festive, and at times ferocious, rabbit.

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A TRUST ACROSS THE WATER.
 German financiers who are "on the outside" are shaking their heads and are looking askance at the reports of the new trust which has been organized across the water. Some of them fear that by the new combination too much money will be placed in the hands of a few men, and others, we doubt not, of the Tom Lawsons sort, are promising to tell how the whole thing is done.

The new trust appears to be a concern of the Standard Oil type, except that there is no great oil industry to give the trust its backing, and it is headed by three of Germany's chief noblemen. These are Prince Max Egon Fürstburg, Prince Christian Hohenlohe and Prince Donnersmarck, and between them they own hotels, breweries, mines, refineries, factories, theatres, banks, steamship companies and other enterprises almost beyond enumeration. They have pooled their interests and have stocked a corporation for \$150,000,000, though the Deutsche Bank is back of them and will advance as much money as may be required.

The prospects before the German people, when this trust shall get in running order, are awful to imagine. Suppose, for instance, in their desire to absorb every branch of industry, they should invade Berlin. The trust-man American, who condemns every corporation and abuses every trust, would then have a hard time of it in the German capital. He would have to sleep in a trust hotel and wash with trust soap; he would have to eat in a trust restaurant and ride in a trust cab; he would visit a trust museum and drink in a trust biergarten; he would smoke a trust cigar and visit a trust theatre; and when night was come, he would have to tuck his toes under a trust-made sheet and toss on a trust-stuffed mattress. He would die after a week of such mental torture, and be placed in a trust coffin and hauled to his tomb in a trust hearse.

We suspect, however, that the new trust will not be dangerous, and may even be a blessing to travelers. Germany keeps a strict eye on all industries and regulates them in a very simple fashion. Where it finds they benefit the people and do not raise prices above the market scale, the government encourages them; where it finds that they stifle competition and oppress the individual, it calls them to time. It never allows the rights of capital to be infringed, and it never allows capital to infringe the rights of labor.

If any of the unbelievers down South had been here yesterday, they would have seen without a chart that the James River is something of a water-course when it wants to be and the clouds give down. We should say that the Atlantic Ocean has been made at least two feet deeper by the James River's contribution during the last two days.

One could not help thinking yesterday what a great thing it will be for the commerce of the country when Senator Martin's extra \$150,000 is expended on the deepening of the James River, and when it will always be as full as it now is.

What is the use of having a fine weather bureau in Richmond if the man in charge cannot attend to his business a little better? He will blame it on Willis Moore, probably, but what's Willis Moore to us or we to Willis Moore. If our prognosticator can't shut out the water when it is coming over the banks?

The lady who raised such a to-do in the hotel at Spartanburg the other day and was credited to Jacksonville, was doubtless from Houston, Texas, at least she threw around the crockery in her apartment as Texas ladies are apt to do when they have taken as much as this lady appears to have imbibed.

Gifford Pinchot had to form a new party or have no party at all when the Republicans kicked him out and the Democrats would not take him in.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

The Stock Company, etc.

1. Please publish all of the plays that have been put on the stage, and name them in the order they were played.

2. Can you tell me if there is any teaching in Richmond who will give dancing lessons during the summer?

3. You can get the Times-Dispatch from the files of the Times-Dispatch.

4. Yes, if you will insert a "Want Ad." The Times-Dispatch can probably secure the name of such a teacher.

Marriage Law in South Carolina.

Please print the marriage law in South Carolina.

South Carolina has no marriage law.

ROMANCE RECALLED BY INFANT'S DEATH

BY LA MARQUISE DE FONTENAY.

MEMORIES of an old-time romance which a little over sixty years ago set the world on fire, are recalled by the sudden death at Paris of the old Infanta Josepha of Spain, at the age of eighty-three. She was the daughter of King Charles IV. of Spain, a niece, therefore, of the original Don Quixote, and sister of Don Francis d'Assisio who married Isabella II. and thus became King consort of Spain. The Infanta Josepha was a woman of extraordinary character, who came into the world at Madrid, with a young journalist of Cuban birth, beatified by the name of Josefa. Her father had been a reporter on one of the leading papers of Havana, when he fell in love with a young girl belonging to one of the princely families of the Antilles. His affection was returned, but his inamorata's father refused to encourage the union, and the young man, contemptuously informing him that he was of far too lowly origin ever to dream of marrying his daughter, married the girl in secret. Josefa, as a result, was born in Havana, and eventually fled with him to Valladolid, where they were married. The young family were thunderstruck, regarding the scandal as doubly great, the fact that Josefa's father was a prominent radical. The government tried unsuccessfully to get Josefa declared by the Pope. But the people were delighted with it. Sentences of exile were pronounced against the couple. But after a while the good nature for which Josefa was so celebrated prevailed, and the Infanta's husband, who had been banished to return to Spain, where they were received with honor and affection by the father-in-law, the Queen.

Don Josefa was a most charming man and a distinguished author; accepted a seat in the Senate, but declined any title, and died in 1834. Josefa, deeply regretted by the entire royal family of Spain and generally remembered in the United States, having been the friend of a partisan at Madrid in favor of the abolition of all duties on American corn. It is to be regretted that Josefa was born of this singularly happy union did not follow in their father's footsteps. The eldest of them, Raymond de Guelf, Bourbon, who had received a commission in the army, obtained for himself after his father's death the title of Marquis de Valcarlos, and was subsequently appointed to the French embassy at Paris as military attaché, in the rank of colonel. There he contracted a marriage with the daughter and heiress of old Albert, partner of the well-known banker Guenheims. Queen Isabella, by the generosity of his wife, of his father-in-law, of Queen Isabella and of the remainder of the Spanish royal family, was using the funds of the financial straits to add to his functions as military attaché of the Spanish embassy those of a secret agent of the French War Department.

It was in this way that the marriage became implicated in an extremely ugly manner, and a scandal. It was publicly demonstrated in that connection that for several years Raymond de Guelf had been receiving a regular salary per month from the secret service fund of the French War Department, but for the use of a third of the money, which he was to give. Under the circumstances, the Spanish government had no alternative but to dismiss him from his post, and he was at once dismissed. His post of military attaché and from the army, and to insist that he should remain abroad, which naturally, his royal relatives and former friends declined to have anything further to do with him. Publicly disgraced and completely ostracized, he died, many years ago, in the utmost obscurity and in straitened circumstances at Melun.

King George's pronounced interest in the colonial dependencies of his empire and his determination to make the British Empire a more united and strengthening of their bonds with the mother country, the keynote of the policy of his reign has received a further manifestation by the fact that the first peerage which he has created since his accession last month has been bestowed on an African, that is to say, upon an African, Sir John Henry de Villiers.

Sir Henry, who has received this honor on the occasion of the birth of the Union of South Africa, which he has done so much to foster, is the son of a Dutch mercantile house in Wynberg, in Cape Colony, and studied, first, divinity with a view to the pastorate, and then medicine in Holland, and before turning his attention to law and receiving his call to the bar, at the Inner Temple in London. In 1855, he was the first of the Africaners, that is to say, the English subjects of the Cape, to become an English barrister, and it was owing to this that he was appointed Attorney-General of the Cape, and Chief Justice of the Colony exactly two years later. He still retains the same offices in South Africa, and is a member of the Legislative Council at the Cape; is a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England, and is to say the supreme tribunal of the empire, and throughout his career has always sought to exercise his power in the interest of the African people. During the period which preceded the Boer War, the most amiable of Dutch mercenaries, as the London Times called him, did his best to cause councils of peace to prevail on both sides, and on several occasions went to Pretoria in the endeavor to adjust the differences between President Kruger and the British authorities.

Sir Henry is a learned and amiable man, universally popular and respected throughout the length and breadth of South Africa, almost equally well known in government circles in London, is devoted to botany and ornithology, and is estimated at some 400,000 acres of land in some of the finest fruit-growing districts of Cape Colony. His elevation to the peerage is a most honorable move on the part of King George, which cannot fail to give general satisfaction in the African community. It will be welcomed by the English element, and still more so by the Africaners and colorists, curiously enough, with the transfer of his title to his household to Groote Schuur. It may be recalled that when Cecil

It prohibits marriage within certain consanguineous relations and marriage between two persons of different blood and lineages is also prohibited, and the marriage of a female under the age of sixteen has been held to be a criminal offense. There are no license provisions.

Guardians of Minors.

Can a minor be garnished, making less than fifty dollars per month, when he has his parents to support?

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The law provides that "wages owing to a laboring man being a household, or not exceeding fifty dollars per month, will also be exempt from distress, levying or garnishment. If you are a creditor, and a debtor in the you pay for or maintain a home, you are exempt.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Communications must not contain more than 500 words. When this limit is exceeded letters will be shortened. No anonymous communications will be accepted. A stamped envelope, with the writer's address, must accompany every communication.

Mr. Taft and Socialism.
 To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Dear Sir,—Will you kindly grant me space in your next Sunday issue for the following observations on the late assertion of President Taft (appearing in your paper), to the effect that the Republican party is alone capable of successfully stemming or turning the rising tide of Socialism in this country?

First, it has always been extremely bewildering to the average Socialist that a man of any intellectual endowment whatever could so misinterpret the trend of the times, or could arrive at such a conclusion, or could, regarding the nature and significance of the Socialist movement as does Mr. Taft and others of his school.

If you should remark to some one, "Two and two make four," and that some one should blantly and pittingly inform you in correction that "two and two make seven," you—if you should have such an experience—would quite naturally conclude that the good soul was, in big stick language, either a liar, a joker or a fool. At the very best, in your estimation, he would be either intentionally misleading, amusing himself, or somewhat uninformed in the science of mathematics.

When the average Socialist—who, in the light of historical fact, views the steady development of co-operation in the affairs of men as being but the legitimate result of the laws of social, industrial evolution and human progress—wishes to speak of turning the tide of Socialism without absolute harm to the progress of civilization; and, further, one might as well think it possible to stamp out all life on this planet as to do the same with the co-operative movement—Socialism, which is but the public conscious expression of that growth and development which the natural laws of human evolution and progress decree to humanity when organized as a regular social organism.

It has been the fashion of the world since first the human atoms of social chaos began—in obedience to the law of their being—their slow drift toward co-operation. It has ever been the fashion of the world, and confidently damn and discredit every individual who dared to think outside the cut and dried thought channels of the time, or to proclaim a new fact not yet recorded in the annals of the past. Such has, of course, been the time-honored treatment accorded the Socialists; and such, I presume, is what President Taft meant when he spoke of stemming the tide of Socialism in this country.

The utterly strange fact about such cock-sure confidence is that President Taft and all others of like feather are seemingly unable to realize that they are attempting to combat not ideas and theories, but a movement, a social law, but the natural results of the laws of socio-industrial evolution. They fail to see that it is not the Socialists who are responsible for the co-operative movement, but that the evolution and progress of the world have produced the Socialist, one who is simply directing public attention to the working out of industrial evolution, and endeavoring to prepare the people through organization and education to intelligently meet the problems which such industrial evolution and development is rendering absolutely necessary. To stem the rising tide of Socialism literally means the destruction of all progressive civilization. The hanging of a few or many Socialists will not do this. The destruction of political franchise will not do it; any attempt to benevolently feudalize the nation will not do it, and all because humanity has progressed too far to make such courses effective. And I am very much afraid that the job Mr. Taft has picked out for himself and his Republican organization is a little beyond him and his party's strength. In fact, it is beyond the strength of any human power to stay the march of humanity along the path decreed by its very life law. Reactionaries may hinder, and obstruct, may murder and destroy, may brow beat and buy, but since the dawn of the first social order, mankind has been slowly and painfully working out its destiny according to the law of its life, and all the Tafts of all the ages of the world have been unable to stay the movement.

Verily, Mr. Taft has much to learn—or else some peculiar things to unlearn. GEO. M. NORRIS.

Richmond, June 8, 1910.